

BLOGs, Podcasting, streaming media, etc.''), unless the candidacy of the Senator in such election is uncontested.

2. Electronic mail may not be transmitted by a Member during the 60 day period before the date of the Member's primary or general election unless it is in response to a "direct inquiry". Exceptions to this moratorium include the following: press release distribution to press organizations and email to perform administrative communication. "Direct inquiries" do not include a request to be added to a mailing list, subscription list, or other request to receive future mailings. During the 60 day period, electronic news letters may not be sent out.

3. During the 60 day period immediately before the date of a biennial general Federal election, no Member may solicit constituent input or inquiries (such as online petitions or opinion polls, issue alerts or request to be added to newsletter mailing lists—electronic or otherwise, on behalf of another Senator who is a candidate for election, unless the candidacy of the Senator in such election is uncontested."

4. An uncontested candidacy is established when the Rules Committee receives written certification from the appropriate state official that the Senator's candidacy may not be contested under state law. Since the candidacy of a Senator who is running for reelection from a state which permits write-in votes on elections day without prior registration or other advance qualification by the candidate may be contested, such a Member is subject to the above restrictions.

5. If a Member is under the restrictions as defined in subtitle C, paragraph (1), above, the following statement must appear on the homepage: ("Pursuant to Senate policy, newsletters, petitions, opinion polls and issue alerts and other electronic communications cannot be initiated by this office for the 60 day period immediately before the date of a primary or general election."'). The words "Senate Policy" must be hypertext linked to the Internet services policy on the Senate Home Page.

6. A Senator's homepage may not refer or be hypertext linked to another Member's site or electronic mail address without authorization from that Member.

7. Any Links to Information not located on a Senate Internet Server must be identified as a link to a non-Senate entity.

D. MISCELLANEOUS

Domains and Names (URL)—Senate entities must reside exclusively on SENATE.GOV domains. The URL name for an official Senate Web site located in the SENATE.GOV domain must:

1. Member's sites—contain the Senator's last name.
2. Committee sites—contain the name of the committee.
3. Officer sites—contain the name of the office.

NEPAL'S DOWNWARD SPIRAL

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this is the third time in the past 6 months that I have spoken in this chamber about Nepal. I do so because this land of mostly impoverished tea and rice farmers who toil between India and China on precipitous hillsides in the shadows of the Himalayas, is experiencing a political crisis that may plunge the country into chaos.

As many predicted, King Gyanendra's seizure of absolute power on February 1 and suppression of civil liberties has damaged Nepal's foreign relations,

triggered clashes between prodemocracy demonstrators and the police, and strengthened the Maoist insurgency.

The Maoists, whose use of extortion and brutality against poor villagers has spread throughout the country, announced a unilateral ceasefire on September 3 which they recently extended for an additional month. Although flawed, the ceasefire was the impetus for a loose alliance with Nepal's weak political parties after the King refused to negotiate with them and sought instead to consolidate his own grip on power.

Last month, the Maoists and the parties endorsed a vaguely worded but important 12 point understanding that could be the basis for a national dialogue to restore democracy and end the conflict. That, however, would require some reciprocal confidence building measures by the army, which has so far rejected the Maoist ceasefire as a ploy and continues to see itself as the defender of an anachronistic, corrupt and autocratic monarchy.

Although the army has won praise for its role in international peacekeeping missions, its reputation has been badly tarnished because of its abusive and ineffective campaign against the Maoists. It has engaged in arbitrary arrests, torture and extrajudicial killings of ordinary citizens, which has alienated many of the same people who have been victims of the Maoists.

On December 10, when hundreds of Nepali citizens took to the streets to protest the King's repressive actions, the police used force to break up the rally and arrested several dozen people. The press reported another 120 arrests and dozens injured in demonstrations on December 17. More protests are likely, and it may be only a matter of time before Katmandu is in the full throes of a pitched battle between prodemocracy demonstrators and the King's security forces.

This is the disheartening situation in which Nepal finds itself today. The immediate challenge for the United States is how to help promote a political dialogue which includes the broadest possible participation from Nepali society to restore and strengthen democracy and end the conflict.

The Maoist cease-fire, while welcome, was a tactical move to lure the political parties into an alliance and further isolate the palace. There is no way to predict with confidence if the Maoists would participate in a political process in good faith, or simply use it as a ruse to gain new recruits and weapons. A resumption of attacks against civilians would be condemned and resisted by the international community. The Maoists should know that they cannot defeat the government by force, and as long as they extort money and property and abduct children they will be seen as enemies of the Nepali people.

Similarly, military experts have concluded that Nepal's undisciplined army

cannot defeat a determined insurgency that attacks civilians and army posts and then disappears into the mountains.

There are also concerns about Nepal's political parties, who do not have a record of putting the interests of the nation above their own self interest. But the political parties, for all their flaws, are the real representatives of the Nepali people. They urgently need to reform, but there is no substitute for them.

Despite these difficulties and uncertainties, it is clear that the King has failed to provide the leadership to build bridges with the country's democratic forces and develop a workable plan. It is also clear that efforts by the international community, including the United States, to appeal to the King to start such a process, have failed. The Bush administration should apply whatever pressure it can, including denying U.S. visas to Nepali officials and their families.

With few options and no guarantees, Nepal's hour of reckoning is approaching. There is a growing possibility that the King's obstinacy and unpopularity will trigger massive civil unrest, shootings and arrests of many more civilians by soldiers and police, Nepal's further isolation, and perhaps the end of the monarchy itself.

Only the army has the ability to convince the King to abandon his imperial ambitions, but time is running out. The army's chief of staff, General Pyar Jung Thapa, was privileged to receive training at the Army War College and he has participated in other U.S. military training programs. He has led Nepali troops in UN peacekeeping missions. He knows, or he should have learned, that the function of a modern, professional military is to protect the rights and security of the people, not the privileges of a dictator who has squandered the moral authority of his office. It is not only in the interests of Nepal, but in the army's long-term self-interest, to show real leadership at this critical time.

The United States should do everything possible to encourage the army to announce its own cease-fire, to accept international observers as the Maoists have said they would do, and to support a broadly inclusive political dialogue with or without the participation of the palace.

Such a process, to be meaningful, must lead to free and fair elections. The municipal elections announced by King Gyanendra for early next year, without any consultation with the political parties, are no solution. An attempt to apply a veneer of legitimacy to an otherwise undemocratic process will only prolong and exacerbate this crisis.

Many of the Maoist's grievances mirror those of the majority of Nepal's people who for centuries have suffered from discrimination, poverty, and abuse by one corrupt government after another. But Nepal's problems, which

are at the root of the conflict, can only be solved through a transparent, democratic process. The Maoists have opened the door a crack for that to begin. The army should reciprocate. The international community should lend its support.

RECOGNIZING SENATOR CORZINE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise to wish Senator JON CORZINE the very best as he leaves his service in the Senate to become the next Governor of the State of New Jersey. Although we didn't always agree on all the issues, it has been an honor to work with him. He has always been courteous and professional and I have enjoyed the opportunity to know him.

Senator CORZINE's career has taken him to the uppermost levels in the business world. He was a partner at Goldman Sachs at the age of 33 and he became CEO of that prestigious firm at the age of 50. As someone who has been extraordinarily successful in the private sector, I am sure Senator CORZINE has had many life opportunities offered to him. The fact that he has chosen a career in public service speaks a great deal to the type of person that he is.

Senator CORZINE's economic expertise helped him become a leader on budget and fiscal issues in the Senate. I had the privilege of serving with Senator CORZINE as members on the Budget Committee. His knowledge and understanding of financial markets and economic issues will be missed.

JON CORZINE has been a good Senator, and I wish him success as he leaves here to become Governor of the State of New Jersey.

LCDR ANDREW J. SCHULMAN, USN

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise to recognize LCDR Andrew Schulman, U.S. Navy for the outstanding contributions he rendered this past year while serving as a legislative fellow on my staff. Andrew is completing his Capitol Hill fellowship this month, and it is my hope that he has benefited as much from this experience as have I from having him on my staff.

Lieutenant Commander Schulman is a member of the U.S. Navy Civil Engineer Corps and is a Seabee Combat Warfare qualified officer. To my great benefit, Andrew joined my office in a year when the Department of Defense, made public its Base Closure and Realignment list. When an Air Force base in my home State of New Mexico was designated for closure, Andrew's expertise in facilities planning and assessment proved critical in our successful effort to convince the BRAC Commission that the DOD's decision on Cannon Air Force Base was premature and deserved a second look. I have no doubt that Andrew's tireless work and dedication was key to the Commission's ultimate finding that DOD "substantially deviated" on several BRAC selection criteria and that the Department "shall seek" a new mission for Cannon.

Andrew's experience as the officer in charge of designing and constructing

detention cells for enemy combatants at Guantanamo Bay also provided me a firsthand insight on the issue of enemy prisoner detainment. It is an issue that has been carefully scrutinized by Congress this year, and Andrew provided sharp memoranda and oral briefings on both legal and policy aspects that greatly informed my own understanding of both interrogation and detainee policies of the Department of Defense.

I must also thank Andrew's family for enduring his many late nights at work. So to Mary Rose, Andrew's wife, and the Schulman children, Adam and Emma, I say thank you. And without question, you can be extremely proud of Andrew's dedication to our country.

Finally, I want to give my heartfelt thank you to Andrew for his service. His "can-do" attitude and tireless work ethic were infectious. His willingness to tackle issues which were new to him and to embrace the goals I have set for my staff on behalf of both the men and women of the armed forces and the citizens of New Mexico were truly commendable. I have no doubt that as Andrew continues his military career, he will achieve great things for both the U.S. Navy and his country, and I wish him the very best of luck in all his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR WILLIAM PROXMIRE

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a long-time friend and an esteemed colleague William Proxmire, who passed away last week at the age of 90. I had the privilege of serving with him in this body for 8 years.

Senator Proxmire retired from this Chamber 16 years ago, but he is still remembered for his staunch work ethic and his unique dedication to a set of closely held principles. His standards of conduct as a U.S. Senator are legendary. In 22 years of service, he attended more than 10,000 rollcall votes—still a record in the Senate. In his last two campaigns for office, he declined all campaign donations—from anyone. During each race, he spent less than \$200, all out of his own pocket, mostly to pay for postage and envelopes to return donations offered to him by his supporters. In both instances, he won by a landslide, a testament to the overwhelming support of his constituency in Wisconsin.

I have always felt a special affinity for Senator Proxmire and the issues that he championed. He was one of the few Senators who served with both my father and me. And he dedicated a great deal of time and effort to an issue that both my father and I considered paramount to our Nation's future. Over 19 years, he made over 3,000 statements on the Floor in support of ratification of an international treaty outlawing genocide. My father, as Senator Proxmire put it, "contributed a special zeal to this effort," fighting for this issue even before he entered the Senate. In 1950, as a member of a special committee of the American Bar Associa-

tion, my father was one of the first witnesses to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee in favor of a treaty condemning genocide. Senator Proxmire's efforts over the years to champion this issue meant a great deal to me. And I am particularly honored to have brokered a deal with Senator Jesse Helms in 1988 to finally commit the United States as a signatory to this treaty.

I also had the privilege of serving with Senator Proxmire on the Banking Committee when he was the chairman of that body, and I can tell you, that he performed his duties with a unique commitment both to competition and the rights of the consumer. Early in his career, he passed the Truth-in-Lending Act, ensuring consumer access to information and forcing banks to compete openly and on equal terms. He also helped pass a bill deregulating the banking industry, which helped financial institutions offer better services at lower costs to consumers.

Senator Proxmire is perhaps best remembered for his fervent devotion to slowing Government spending. He returned over \$1 million of his staff budget to the Treasury. He refused to travel abroad at the expense of the taxpayers. And he developed the "Golden Fleece" award to expose government programs that he considered wasteful. He gave statements on the floor exposing studies that explored the effects of alcohol on fish, documented the body measurements of airline flight attendants, and examined why people fall in love. Each "Golden Fleece" not only illuminated Government programs that might be considered profligate, but reminded us of the humor and personality of this noble public servant.

My wife Jackie and I offer our deepest condolences to his wife Helen, to his family, and to the people of Wisconsin and the citizens of our Nation, for the loss of such a dedicated public servant and an exceptional man.

BROADCASTING BALANCE

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise today to reaffirm the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's requirement to ensure "strict adherence to objectivity and balance in all programs or series of programs of a controversial nature." CPB receives roughly \$400 million from Congress as part of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations bill.

CPB's requirement to see that recipients like the Public Broadcasting Service and National Public Radio uphold the objectivity and balance standard does not stem from congressional micro-management or partisan interference. Rather, it is a matter of complying with the law under which CPB dispenses taxpayers' money.

That law mandates CPB to see to both "maximum freedom of the public telecommunications entities" and their "strict adherence to objectivity